

REMARKS:

In the outstanding Final Office Action, claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 9-18 were rejected. Claims 1, 4-7, 9, 11-18 have been amended. New claim 19 has been added. Claims 3 and 8 remain cancelled. Thus, claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 9-19 are pending and under consideration. No new matter has been added. The rejections are traversed below.

OBJECTION TO THE ABSTRACT:

At page 2 of the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner indicated that the objection to the Abstract in the Office Action mailed January 20, 2004 is maintained because the article "a" was recited in the Abstract as filed and the May 20, 2004 Amendment indicated the article "a" as added text.

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner delete the Abstract as filed in its entirety and substitute the new Abstract enclosed herein.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the objection is respectfully requested.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §112¶2:

On page 2 of the outstanding Final Office Action, claims 12-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 as being indefinite.

Claims 12-18 are hereby amended to comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112¶2.

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(e):

In the outstanding Final Office Action, claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,956,029 ('029) or JP 07-073011 ('011) or JP 09-251379 ('379).

'029 discusses converting an application picture having a graphical user interface (GUI) into various picture interfaces without changing an application program for displaying the application picture differently using the application program.

'011 discusses a graphic plotter to transport graphic data from one plotting circumstance to another using a virtual graphic interface and changing a software/hardware part of a graphics display part.

'379 discusses executing application programs in separate windows for creating

windows when an application program requires display of an input screen within a window environment.

The present invention is directed to a system and method of transferring an application from one operating system to another operating system.

The Examiner maintains the comparison of the '029 user interface conversion method with the present invention. According to the '029 user interface conversion, when a picture drawing event occurs using an application program running on an OS, the event acquiring section acquires the picture drawing event, and transfers the information to the picture information acquiring section (see, column 4, lines 43-50 of '029). Then, a target point extracting section refers to target point information in a target point information storage section and extracts the target point picture information from the picture information stored in the picture information storage section (see, column 4, line 65 through column 5, line 14 of '029). Accordingly, based on the extracted target point picture information (see, column 5, lines 15-17 of '029), the '029 attribute conversion executing section performs the conversion, for example, by changing an interactive component such as a button to another button display or changing the size and position of the button (see, column 5, lines 34-39 of '029). This means that the '029 conversion adjusts the display of a user interface within the same OS to accommodate different operation environments and different users (i.e. changing display for visually impaired users, etc).

In contrast, independent claims 1, 6, 11 and 18 recite, "displaying a menu status using... GUI definition file for the application in said original operating system environment", "creating a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment" and "adding GUI information of a menu associated with the status displayed". Then, the "target GUI definition file is used to display the menu in said target operating system environment by using the target GUI definition file" for "enabling transfer of the application from the original operating system environment to the target operating system environment" (see, claims 1, 6, 11 and 18).

Independent claims 12 and 15 recite, an application transfer method including "rewriting a GUI information of a GUI definition file for the application of said original operating system environment to a GUI information of a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment to display a created GUI image in said target operating system environment" and "replacing a portion of an interface layer of the application in said original operating system environment that is dependent on an original operating system with a portion of an interface layer of the application in said target operating system environment that is

dependent on a target operating system". This eliminates the need to rewrite an application for transferring the same to another operating system when transferring the application from one operating system environment to another.

The Examiner also relies upon '011 and '379 to reject claims 12-18. The '011 graphics plotter separates drawing data into software/hardware dependent and independent parts and interposes a virtual graphic interface part (see, abstract of '011). When a drawing environment changes, a virtual graphic interface part is used and a software/hardware dependent part of the graphic display device is changed (see, paragraph 9 of '011). This means the '011 graphic plotter is directed to changing a drawing data display module when a drawing environment of software/hardware is changed.

According to '379 computer system, creates windows when an application program requires display of an input screen within a window environment (see, page 2, paragraph 13 of '379). Then, an input screen creation means draws the input screen in the created window when the application program requires the display of an input screen (see, page 3, paragraph 26 of '379). Thus, the '379 system is directed to transporting an application program that does not support a window system to a window system by emulating functions of a window environment (see, pages 2-3, paragraphs 17-20 and page 5, paragraphs 44-48 of '379).

The combination of the '029, '011 and/or '379 references does not teach or suggest, "rewriting a GUI information of a GUI definition file for the application... to a GUI information of a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment to display a created GUI image in said target operating system environment" and "replacing a portion of an interface layer of the application... dependent on an original operating system with a portion of an interface layer of the application in said target operating system environment that is dependent on a target operating system", as recited in claims 12 and 15.

The combination of the '029, '011 and/or '379 references does not teach or suggest, "displaying a menu status using graphical user interface files of the application in the first operating system" and "automatically creating and displaying another graphical user interface for the application in the second operating system", where "the graphical user interface files of the application in the first operating system is added to the created graphical user interface for the application in the second operating system", as recited in claim 18.

It is submitted that the independent claims 1, 6, 11, 12, 15 and 18 are patentable over the cited references.

For at least the above-mentioned reasons, claims depending from independent claims 1, 6, 11, 12, 15 and 18 are patentably distinguishable over cited references. The dependent claims are also independently patentable. For example, as recited in claim 7, the present invention “rewrites an interface layer of the application in said original operating system environment so that said target GUI definition file is read in said target operating system environment” (claim 5) to enable transfer of the application from the original operating system environment to the target operating system environment is enabled (claim 1). The cited references do not teach or suggest enabling transfer of an application from an original operating system environment to a target operating system environment, where an interface layer of the application in said original operating system environment is “rewritten” so that said target GUI definition file is read in said target operating system environment”.

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a):

Claims 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over '029 and/or Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (APA). Claims 12-17 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over APA in view of '011.

The present application, at pages 1-3, discusses the need to address portability of an application program from one operating system to another. The Examiner relies on this discussion in combination of '029 to reject dependent claims 5 and 10.

Independent claims 1 and 6 recite, “displaying a menu status using... GUI definition file for the application in said original operating system environment”, “creating a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment” and “adding GUI information of a menu associated with the status displayed”. Dependent claims 5 and 10 respectively depending on independent claims 1 and 6 recite, an original operating system environment that is “a UNIX operating system” and a target operating system environment that is “a Windows operating system”. The combination of the APA and '029 does not teach or suggest, “creating a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment” and “adding GUI information of a menu associated with the status displayed”, where the original operating system environment that is “a UNIX operating system” and a target operating system environment that is “a Windows operating system”, as recited in claims 5 and 10.

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

NEW CLAIM:

New claim 19 has been added to highlight the present invention's method of transferring an application from a first operating system to a second operating system. New claim 19 recites, "transferring the application from the first operating system to the second operating system by adding graphical user interface files of the application used to display a menu status in the first operating system to graphical interface files created for the application in the second operating system" and "displaying the menu status using the graphical user interface for the application in the second operating system".

This enables the transfer of an application from one operating system to another, thereby eliminating the need to rewrite the application for use in the other operating system.

It is respectfully asserted that new claim 19 is patentably distinguishable over the cited references.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: 1-6-05

By: John C. Garvey
John C. Garvey
Registration No. 28,607

1201 New York Ave, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 434-1500
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501